VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
South Central Regional Office

FACT SHEET
FOR PROPOSED PERMITTING ACTION
UNDER 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80 Article 1 (TITLE V-CLEAN AIR ACT)

APPLICANT:

VA-30422 AIRS ID 51-143-0038
Corning, Inc.
265 Corning Drive
Danville, Virginia 25451

FACILITY LOCATION:

265 Corning Drive, Danville, VA, Pittsylvania County
UTM Coordinates are ZONE: 17 EASTING: 637.9 km NORTHING: 4045.3 km

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

Corning, Inc. is a manufacturer of specialty glass, covered by Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) 3229. In the glass forming process, raw materials are loaded into one of 7 melting furnaces (also referred to as melting tanks). Molten glass is formed and then may be treated in either a ceramming oven or by a chemical process (vycor leaching) which produces glass that can be rapidly heated and cooled.

Corning is a Title V major source of NO_x and HAP. The source is located in an attainment area for all pollutants. The facility has the potential to operate twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week, fifty-two (52) weeks per year.

COMPLIANCE STATUS:

The source was last inspected on August 16, 2001, and was found to be in compliance. The required annual emission statement and compliance certification were submitted by Corning on March 4, 2002.

EMISSIONS SUMMARY:

PLANTWIDE EMISSIONS SUMMARY (TONS PER YEAR)		
CRITERIA POLLUTANTS	POTENTIAL EMISSIONS	2000 ACTUAL EMISSIONS
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	131	32.5

PLANTWIDE EMISSIONS SUMMARY (TONS PER YEAR) (continued)		
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS	POTENTIAL EMISSIONS	2000 ACTUAL EMISSIONS
Hydrogen Fluoride	23.4	8.6
Arsenic	13.75	<0.5

Particulate Matter Emissions from Existing Boilers (400-03 and 400-04)

The two (2) 10.5 MMBtu/hr Orr and Sembower Model 3 LG boilers (400-03 and 400-04) were constructed prior to March 17, 1972. These boilers are subject to the particulate matter provisions in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40, Article 8 of State Regulations. The boilers (400-03 and 400-04) combust natural gas, propane, and distillate oil with no add-on air pollution control devices. Visible emissions from the Orr and Sembower Model 3 LG boilers (400-03 and 400-04) are limited to 20%, except for during one six-minute period in any one hour when visible emissions may not to exceed 60% opacity.

The allowable emission rate in pounds particulate matter (PM) per million Btu for each boiler (400-03 and 400-04) has been calculated per the equation in 9 VAC 5-40-900(A)(1) as follows:

$$PM = 1.0906 \times K^{(-0.2594)} \Rightarrow 1.0906 \times (10.5 + 10.5)^{(-0.2594)} = 0.495 \text{ lb PM/MMBtu}$$

where K is the sum of the total heat input capacity of all existing boilers in million Btu per hour. The expected actual emission factor in pounds per million Btu of particulate matter (PM) for each boiler (400-03 and 400-04) has been calculated using the PM emission factor (SCC #10200501) from AP42, Section 1.3, Fuel Oil Combustion, dated 9/98 to be:

$$PM = \frac{2 \text{ lb}/1{,}000 \text{ gal}}{138{,}000 \text{ Btu/gal} \times 1 \text{ MMBtu}/1 \times 10^6 \text{ Btu}} = 0.014 \text{ lb PM/MMBtu}$$

Therefore, the hourly PM emissions from each boiler (400-03 and 400-04) would be in compliance with the allowable PM emission of 0.495 lb/MMBtu (0.014 < 0.495).

The permittee will maintain a record of weekly visible emission observations, fuel consumption, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service records, the value and calculation of the F Factor, and pollutant specific emission factors for all pollutants.

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Existing Boilers (400-03 and 400-04)

The two (2) 10.5 MMBtu/hr Orr and Sembower Model 3 LG boilers (400-03 and 400-04) are also subject to the sulfur dioxide provisions in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40, Article 8 of State Regulations. The boilers (400-03 and 400-04) combust natural gas, propane, and distillate oil with no add-on air pollution control devices for sulfur dioxide.

The total allowable hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate for the boilers (400-03 and 400-04) has been calculated per the equation in 9 VAC 5-40-930(A)(1) as follows:

$SO_2 = 2.64 \times K \Rightarrow 2.64 \times (10.5 + 10.5) = 55.44$ lb SO_2/hr

where K is the sum of the total heat input capacity of all existing boilers in 10^6 Btu/hour. The boilers emit equal amounts of SO_2, and therefore, each boiler (400-03 and 400-04) may emit up to 27.72 lb SO_2/hr. The expected actual hourly sulfur dioxide emission rate for both boilers (400-03 and 400-04) has been calculated using the sulfur dioxide emission factor (SCC #10200501) from AP42, Section 1.3, Fuel Oil Combustion, dated 9/98 to be:

$$SO_2 = \frac{(10.5\times10^6 + 10.5\times10^6 \text{ Btu/hr}) \times 143.6 \times S / 1{,}000 \text{ gal}}{138{,}000 \text{ Btu/gal}} = 10.93 \text{ lb } SO_2\text{/hr}$$

where S is the maximum sulfur content of #2 distillate oil in weight percent.

Therefore, the potential sulfur dioxide emissions from the boilers (400-03 and 400-04) would be in compliance with the total allowable sulfur dioxide emission rate of 55.44 lb SO_2/hr (10.93 < 55.44).

The permittee will maintain records for sulfur dioxide emissions as noted in the previous section concerning particulate matter emissions.

Permitted Boiler (400-05)

The $10.4\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr natural gas and propane fired Cleaver Brooks Model CB 200-250 boiler (400-05) is covered by a permit to construct and operate dated July 24, 2001, and is subject to the provisions of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.). This permit limits the approved fuels to natural gas and propane. Permit emission limits are based on the fuel resulting in the worst case emissions using emission factors from AP42, Section 1.4, Natural Gas Combustion, dated 9/98 and AP42, Section 1.5, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion, dated 10/96. Visible emissions from the Cleaver Brooks boiler (400-05) are limited to 20%, except for one six-minute period per hour not to exceed 30% opacity, except for start up, shut down, and malfunction. There are no add-on air pollution control devices on the Cleaver Brooks boiler (400-05).

The permittee will maintain a record of weekly visible emission observations, fuel consumption, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service records, the value and calculation of the F Factor, and pollutant specific emission factors for all pollutants.

Particulate Matter Emissions from the Metal Powder Spray Coating System (343-69)

The metal powder spray coating system (343-69) is covered by the permit to construct and operate dated June 6, 1994, and is subject to the provisions of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.). This permit limits the hours of operation to 180 hours per year due to nickel and chromium emissions. Nickel and chromium are HAPs and are emitted as particulate matter. There are no quantitative emission limits contained in the permit; however, emissions may be calculated through mass balances. Visible emissions from the metal powder spray coating system (343-69) are limited to 5%. Particulate matter emissions from the metal powder spray coating system (343-69) are controlled by a cartridge filter.

The permittee will maintain a record of weekly visible emission observations, the hours of operation of the metal powder coating system, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service records, and pollutant specific emission factors for all pollutants.

Particulate Matter Emissions from Existing Glass Melting Furnaces (T172-T177)

These glass melting furnaces (T172-T177) were constructed prior to March 17, 1972. These glass melting furnaces are subject to the particulate matter provisions in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40, Article 4 of State Regulations. During cold crown operation, the glass melting furnaces (T172-T177) utilize electric resistance only to generate heat for melting glass. Glass melting furnaces in the hot crown mode of operation also use natural gas and propane during normal operation to keep the top surface of the glass batch in a molten state. The glass melting furnaces (T172-T177) may also combust natural gas and propane during start-up and shutdown. All except one existing glass melting furnace (T172-T176) use a burner rated at 2.54 MMBtu/hr. Glass melting furnace (T177) uses a burner rated at 3.82 MMBtu/hr. No glass melting furnace uses add-on air pollution control devices for the reduction of particulate matter emissions. Visible emissions from the glass melting furnaces (T172-T177) are limited to 20%, except for one six-minute period in any one hour in which visible emissions may not exceed 60% opacity.

The allowable particulate matter emission rate for each glass melting furnace (T172-T177) has been calculated per the equation in 9 VAC 5-40-260(C) as follows:

$PM_{T172} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (445 \text{ lb glass /hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.50 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

$PM_{T173} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (416 \text{ lb glass/hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.43 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

$PM_{T174} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (280 \text{ lb glass/hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.10 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

$PM_{T175} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (280 \text{ lb glass/hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.10 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

$PM_{T176} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (250 \text{ lb glass/hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.02 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

$PM_{T177} = 4.10 \times P^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (335 \text{ lb glass/hr} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton})^{(0.67)} = 1.24 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

where P is the process weight rate in tons/hour. The expected actual particulate matter (PM) emission rate for each glass melting furnace (T172-T177) has been calculated based on emission factors generated during stack testing in August and September of 1983 and also in December of 1986 as follows:

PM_{T172} = (445 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 6.7 lb/ton = 1.49 lb PM/hr

PM_{T173} = (416 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 1.12 lb/ton = 0.23 lb PM/hr
PM_{T174} = (280 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 6.7 lb/ton = 0.94 lb PM/hr

PM_{T175} = (280 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 6.7 lb/ton = 0.94 lb PM/hr

PM_{T176} = (250 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 6.7 lb/ton = 0.84 lb PM/hr

PM_{T177} = (335 lb glass/hr / 2000 lb/ton) x 3.92 lb/ton = 0.66 lb PM/hr

Therefore, the expected actual hourly PM emissions from each glass melting furnace (T172-T177) would be in compliance with the allowable PM emission rates.

The permittee will maintain a record of the annual usage of arsenic in each glass melting furnace, the uncontrolled arsenic emission rate from each glass melting furnace, weekly visible emission observations, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service records, the origin, and records sufficient to show compliance with the particulate matter emission limits including the value of all emission factors for all pollutants.

Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Existing Glass Melting Furnaces (T172-T177)

The existing glass melting furnaces with the exception of T173 are subject to the existing source provisions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart N. Accordingly, uncontrolled arsenic emissions from each glass melting furnace must be less than 2.5 megagrams/yr. Since no inorganic arsenic control equipment is used for any glass melting furnace, the allowable inorganic arsenic emission rate is 2.5 megagrams/yr. Actual inorganic arsenic emissions may be calculated by mass balances. Glass melting furnace (T173) no longer utilizes arsenic as a raw material. Therefore, 40 CFR 61 Subpart N no longer applies to glass melting furnace (T173). If Corning wishes to use inorganic arsenic in glass melting furnace (T173) in the future, a permit to modify and operate may be required.

The permittee will maintain records for inorganic arsenic emissions as noted in the previous section concerning particulate matter emissions.

Particulate Matter Emissions from Modified Glass Melting Furnace (T179)

The glass melting furnace (T179) is covered by a permit to construct and operate dated November 27, 2001, and is subject to the provisions of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et

seq.). The glass melting furnace (T179) is limited to producing only glass that does not require inorganic arsenic as a raw material. Additionally, the glass melting furnace (T179) is limited to producing less than 9,984 lb/day (24 hour period) of non-arsenic glass. While the glass melting furnace (T179) uses electric resistance as the heat source during normal operation, a 3.82 MMBtu/hr burner that is limited to combusting natural gas or propane may be used for start-up and shutdown. Permit emission rates for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, VOCs, and carbon monoxide are based on AP42, Section 11.15, Glass Manufacturing, dated 10/86. The VOC emission rate is less than half a ton and does not appear in the permit to construct and operate dated November 27, 2001. Permit emission rates for particulate matter are based on stack testing conducted in August and September of 1983. Visible emissions from the glass melting furnace (T179) are limited to 20%, except for one six-minute period in any one hour that does not exceed 30% opacity. There are no add-on air pollution control devices for the reduction of particulate matter emissions.

The permittee will maintain a record of weekly visible emission observations, hourly non-arsenic glass production, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service records, pollutant specific emission factors for all pollutants, and records sufficient to show compliance with the particulate matter emission limits.

Hydrogen fluoride Emissions from HF Bath (353-20) and Vycor Leach Lines (EU-20)

These units are significant due to HAP emissions which are neither particulate nor VOC. Accordingly, records must be kept to quantify emissions for inventory and fee purposes. Currently, there are no federally enforceable standards which are applicable to these units and recordkeeping only is required. The permittee will maintain a record of hydrogen fluoride emissions and the origin and value of the hydrogen fluoride emission factor used to calculate these emissions for each process.

Particulate Matter Emissions from Weigh Stations, Mixers, and Dump Stations System (EU-02)

The weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02), rated at 2.5 ton/hr, was installed in 1989 and did not receive a permit to construct and operate. The weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02) is used to prepare raw materials for feed in various compositions and quantities to the glass melting furnaces (T172-T177 & T179). The weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02) is subject to the provisions of Chapter 40, Article 4, but the opacity limits of 9 VAC 5-50-80. Particulate matter emissions from the weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02) are controlled by a fabric filter (C420-61). Visible emissions from EU-02 are limited to 20%, except for one six-minute period in any one hour not to exceed 30% opacity at all times except during startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The maximum allowable particulate matter emissions from the weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02) are limited to the emission rate determined by the process weight rate equation in 9 VAC 5-40-260 (C). The maximum allowable particulate emissions from EU-02 is calculated to be:

$PM_{EU-02} = 4.10 \times p^{(0.67)} \Rightarrow 4.10 \times (2.5 \text{ ton raw material/hr})^{0.67} = 7.57 \text{ lb PM/hr}$

where p is the process weight rate in tons of raw material per hour. The expected actual particulate

matter emission rate for EU-02 has been calculated based AP42, Section 11.13, Glass Fiber Manufacturing, dated 9/85:

PM_{EU-02} = (2.5 ton raw material/hr) x 3.0 lb PM/ton x (1 - 99.5%/100) = 0.04 lb PM/hr

Therefore, the hourly PM emissions from EU-02 would be in compliance with the allowable PM emission rates.

The permittee will maintain records of weekly visible emission observations, operator training and procedures, maintenance schedules, service, and records sufficient to show compliance with the allowable particulate emission limit including pollutant specific emission factors.

TITLE V PROGRAM APPLICABILITY BASIS:

This facility has the potential to emit 131 tons per year of NO_x, 13.75 tons per year of arsenic, and 23.4 tons per year of hydrogen fluoride. Due to this facility's potential to emit over 100 tons per year of a criteria pollutant and 10/25 tons per year of HAPs, Corning Incorporated is required to have an operating permit pursuant to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended and 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80 Article 1.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS/EXISTING PERMITS

The startup, shut down, and malfunction opacity exclusion listed in 9 VAC 5-40-20 A 3 cannot be included in any Title V permit. This portion of the regulation is not part of the federally approved state implementation plan. The opacity standard applies to existing sources at all times including startup, shutdown, and malfunction. Opacity exceedances during malfunction can be affirmatively defended provided all requirements of the affirmative defense section of this permit are met. Opacity exceedances during startup and shut down will be reviewed with enforcement discretion using the requirements of 9 VAC 5-40-20 E, which state that "At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, soot blowing and malfunction, owners shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions."

There are two federal regulations which apply to glass manufacturing operations. 40 CFR 61, Subpart N (National Emission Standard for Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing Plants) applies to each glass melting furnace that uses commercial arsenic as a raw material. All but two of Corning's furnaces are affected by this Subpart.

40 CFR 60, Subpart CC (Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants) applies to each glass melting furnace that commences construction or modification after June 15, 1979. None of Corning's tanks have been modified in a manner that would affect particulate matter emissions since the applicability date; accordingly, Subpart CC does not currently apply.

There are 7 glass melting tanks at the facility. All were installed prior to March 17, 1972. Tank 179 was modified pursuant to a new/modified source permit issued on December 23, 1977, and amended

November 27, 2001. The other 6 tanks are subject to existing source provisions of state regulations. Modifications to the facility have resulted in issuance of 3 minor source permits which are currently valid:

11/27/01:	amendment to 12/23/77 permit to modify and operate Melt Tank 179
7/24/01:	amendment to 8/15/80 permit to install and operate a new gas fired boiler
6/6/94:	to construct and operate a metal powder spray coating system

A permit dated July 15, 1994 (to construct and operate an alumina powder system) was rescinded on November 4, 1998, following removal of the permitted equipment. Arsenic acid, hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid, and propane tanks were reviewed for applicability of Section 112 (r) of the 1990 CAAA (accidental release of HAPs). Arsenic acid is not a regulated pollutant under 112 (r). Hydrofluoric acid is stored in quantities below 112 (r) threshold levels and nitric acid is stored at a concentration not subject to 112 (r). Accordingly, the arsenic acid, nitric acid, and hydrofluoric acid units have been found to not be subject to the provisions of 112 (r). The three (3) 30,000 gallon propane storage tanks are not subject to Section 112 (r) of the 1990 CAAA because the propane being stored is for fuel use only.

PERIODIC MONITORING

Boilers (400-03, 400-04 and 400-05)

Periodic monitoring requirements for opacity from the boilers are based on observation of the presence or absence of visible emissions. No visible emissions are expected. However, in the event visible emissions are observed, corrective action is required. If corrective actions do not result in the absence of visible emissions, VEE's are required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable opacity limit.

Melt Tanks (T172-T177 and T179)

Periodic monitoring requirements for opacity from the melt furnaces are based on observation of the presence or absence of visible emissions. Supporting rationale is as follows:

a. Estimated emissions, based on a combination of AP-42 emission factors and source specific emission testing, indicate that expected emissions are less than allowable particulate emission rates based on 9 VAC 5-40-260 (emission limits based on process weight rate).

b. A history of no visible emissions from any particulate emission source at the facility supports the belief that these emission sources are in compliance with applicable particulate limits.

c. Estimated particulate emissions rates are generally very low (< 1.4 lb/hr for each tank, operating at maximum capacity). The emission units are significant due to HAP emissions, which are quantified using mass balance.

In addition, at least once every permit term (5 years), the permittee will be required to perform stack tests on at least one (1) glass melting furnace operating as cold crown and at least one (1) glass melting furnace operating as hot crown to demonstrate compliance with the PM and PM-10 emission

limits contained in the Title V permit. The glass melting furnaces are to be tested on a rotating basis such that all glass melting furnaces are tested before any repeat testing occurs on a given glass melting furnace unless otherwise requested by the South Central Regional Office. The permittee will be required to keep records of all stack tests.

HF Bath (353-20) and Vycor Leach Lines (EU-20)

These units are significant due to HAP emissions which are neither particulate nor VOC. Accordingly, records must be kept to quantify emissions for inventory and fee purposes. Currently, there are no federally enforceable standards which are applicable to these units. Therefore recordkeeping only is required.

Particulate Matter Emissions from Weigh Stations, Mixers, and Dump Stations System (EU-02)

Periodic monitoring requirements for opacity from the weigh stations, mixers, and dump stations system (EU-02) are based on observation of the presence or absence of visible emissions. No visible emissions are expected. However, in the event visible emissions are observed, corrective action is required. If corrective actions do not result in the absence of visible emissions, VEE's are required to demonstrate compliance with the applicable opacity limit.

LEGAL AND FACTUAL BASIS FOR DRAFT PERMIT CONDITIONS:

The State and Federally-enforceable conditions of the Title V Operating Permits are based upon the requirements of the Commonwealth of Virginia Federal Operating Permit Regulations for the purposes of Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act (9 VAC 5 Chapter 80 Article 1), and underlying applicable requirements in other state and federal rules. Applicable requirement means all of the following as they apply to emission units in a Title V source:

a. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the State Implementation Plan or the Federal Implementation Plan, including any source-specific provisions such as consent agreements or orders.

b. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to 9 VAC 5-80-10, Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) of this part or 9 VAC 5-80-30 or of any operating permit issued pursuant to 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80 Article 5, except for terms or conditions derived from applicable state requirements or from any requirement of these regulations not included in the definition of applicable requirement.

c. Any standard or other requirement prescribed under these regulations, particularly the provisions of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 40 (9 VAC 5-40-10 et seq.), 9 VAC 5 Chapter 50 (9 VAC 5-50-10 et seq.) or 9 VAC 5 Chapter 60 (9 VAC 5-60-10 et seq.), adopted pursuant to requirements of the federal Clean Air Act or under ' 111, 112 or 129 of the federal Clean Air Act.

d. Any requirement concerning accident prevention under ' 112(r)(7) of the federal Clean Air Act.

e. Any compliance monitoring requirements established pursuant to either ' 504(b) or ' 114(a)(3) of the federal Clean Air Act or these regulations.

f. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under ' 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act.

g. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under ' 183(f) of the federal Clean Air Act.

h. Any standard or other requirement in 40 CFR Part 55 to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources.

i. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the federal Clean Air Act, unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a permit issued under this article.

j. With regard to temporary sources subject to 9 VAC 5-80-130, (i) any ambient air quality standard, except applicable state requirements, and (ii) requirements regarding increments or visibility as provided in Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) of this part.

k. Any standard or other requirement of the acid deposition control program under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

l. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under '129 of the Clean Air Act.

Each State and Federally-enforceable condition of the draft Title V Operating Permit references the specific relevant requirements of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80 Article 1 or the applicable requirement upon which it is based. Any condition of the draft Title V permit that is enforceable by the state but is not federally-enforceable is identified in the draft Title V permit as such.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The permit contains general conditions required by 40 CFR Part 70 and 9 VAC 5-80-110, that apply to all Federal-operating permit sources. These include requirements for submitting semi-annual monitoring reports and an annual compliance certification report. The permit also requires notification of deviations from permit requirements or any excess emissions, including those caused by upsets, within one business day.

Comments on General Conditions

B: Permit Expiration

This condition refers to the Board taking action on a permit application. The Board referred to is the State Air Pollution Control Board. The authority to take action on permit application(s) has been delegated to the Regions as allowed by dd2.1-20.01:2 and dd10.1-1185 of the Code of Virginia, and the "Department of Environmental Quality Agency Policy Statement NO. 3-2001".

This general conditions cites the entire Article(s) that follow:
B.2. Article 1 (9 VAC 5-80-50 et seq.), Part II of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80. Federal Permits for Stationary Sources

B.3. Article 1 (9 VAC 5-80-50 et seq.), Part II of 9 VAC 5 Chapter 80. Federal Permits for Stationary Sources

This general condition cites the sections that follow:
B. 9 VAC 5-80-80. "Application"
B.2. 9 VAC 5-80-150. "Action on Permit Applications"
B.3. 9 VAC 5-80-80. "Application"
B.4. 9 VAC 5-80-80. "Application"
B.4. 9 VAC 5-80-140. "Permit shield"
B.5. 9 VAC 5-80-80. "Application"

REQUEST FOR VARIANCES OR ALTERNATIVES:

None

COMMENT PERIOD:

The public notice appeared in the Danville Register on June 7, 2002.
Beginning Date: June 7, 2002
Ending Date: July 8, 2002

All written comments should be addressed to the following individual and office:

Department of Environmental Quality
South Central Regional Office
7705 Timberlake Road
Lynchburg, VA 24502
Phone: (434) 582-5120 Fax: (434) 582-5125

PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING PUBLIC HEARING:

During the public comment period any interested person may submit written comments on the draft

permit and may request a public hearing, if no public hearing has already been scheduled. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing to the above address and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. The Director shall grant such a request for a hearing if he concludes that a public hearing is appropriate. Any public hearing shall be held in the general area in which the facility is located.